

SEISMOLOGICAL DISPATCHES.<sup>1</sup>*Rome, August 3, 1916.*

The volcanoes of Mount *Ætna* and *Stromboli* are in violent eruption, accompanied by underground rumblings. So intense is the heat from the flaming lava that the sea is [boiling?] in the region of the volcanoes. (Assoc. Press.)

*London, August 16, 1916.*

The cities of *Ancona*, *Pesaro*, and *Rimini*, Italy, were shaken by an earthquake early to-day, says a Stefani news agency from Rome to-day. No damage was done at *Ancona*, but at *Pesaro* and *Rimini* houses were wrecked, and it is feared that at *Rimini* there has been loss of life. (Assoc. Press.)

*Hickory, N. C., August 26, 1916.*

At 2:45 this afternoon a sharp earthquake was felt in *Hickory*, *Conover*, *Statesville*, and *Newton*. The shock was vigorous, but not of long duration. No damage was done. The shock seemingly was purely local in character. (Assoc. Press.)

*Santiago, Chile, August 26, 1916.*

A severe earthquake has rocked northern Chile, according to delayed dispatches received here to night. The inhabitants of the seaport of *Tocopilla* have fled to the interior. No accurate reports of loss of life or damage are yet available. (Assoc. Press.)

## THE NORTH CAROLINA EARTHQUAKE OF AUGUST 26, 1916.

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[Dated: Division of Seismological Investigations, Weather Bureau, Oct. 2, 1916.]

On August 26, 1916, about 2:35 p. m., an earthquake occurred in western North Carolina with its epicenter at, approximately, latitude  $36^{\circ}$  N., longitude  $81^{\circ}$  W., or a

<sup>1</sup> Reported by the organization indicated and collected by the seismological station at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

little to the northeast of the epicenter of the earthquake of February 21, 1916.

While the area sensibly affected was very small, 3,800 square miles, and the highest intensity reported but V, Rossi-Forel, yet the earthquake is of special interest in view of the fact that fairly good records of it were obtained on the seismographs at the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. and Georgetown University. Considerable alarm was experienced in a few cities, but no damage occurred. Detailed reports from some of the places affected by the quake are given in Table 1, noninstrumental earthquake reports, of this REVIEW. The time of the disturbance, as given by the majority of the best reports, was  $2^h 35^m$  p. m., Eastern Time. The time of beginning at the epicenter as determined from the seismograph record of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., by means of the P-O and S-O tables of Dr. Klotz was  $2^h 36^m 08^s$  p. m. The estimated distance of the epicenter from Washington, determined from S-P tables, is in close agreement with the measured distance to the approximate epicenter, the former being 323 miles and the latter 320 miles.

## CORRIGENDUM.

Instrumental report, Alaska, Sitka, MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, 43: April, 1916:

Page 218, April 18, hours should be 4 and 5 instead of 3 and 4.